JAPAN.

Causes and Consequences of the Civil War.

Battles on the Highways, in the Streets of Cities and on the Water.

Fire by French Troops on the Natives at Osaka a d Fatal Effects.

Co-operation of American with Baropean Forces.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Civil War-Its Origin and Exciting The French Fire on the Natives at Osaka Five Persons Killed and Bitter Feeling Against Foreigners—Landing of Armed Americans and Europeans—Japanese Re-taliation and an American Seaman Wounded—Naval Captures by the Allies— Flag of Truce from Satsuma-Charge of United States Marines and Its Results-Conference at Kobe-Rule of the Dalmios-Hopes of the Tycoon-Trade in the New

UNITED STATES STEAMER ONEIDA, HARBOR OF HIOGO, Japan, Feb. 20, 1868. Matters are in a very unsettled condition in this, your antipodes of the habitable globe. Intestine war is ravaging the fairest portions of the Japanese empire; a mighty revolution, or, more properly, reversion of power, is in progress, which I opine is destined to sweep across the face of the empire and wipe out the Shogoon's or Tycoon's power and title, perhaps for ever. The Mikado, in the ancient time, vielded the supreme powers, both spiritual and temporal, over this mighty empire; the temporal power was in time legislated away from him and transferred to the hands of public functionaries, ulti-mately being wrested from the latter and assumed former Tycoons, who have had for a long period full control of the army, navy, political and inancial amairs, while all still bowed to the Mikado as supreme ruler.

I will here state that the present political condition of this empire and people is well illustrated by that of England's history under King John and the powerful barons. Each prince and daimio formerly wed a mere nominal submission to the Tycoonbeing almost supreme in their own principalitywhich the great majority of the most powerful have now cast off entirely, and declared for the Mikado uming all his former powers, as supreme in matsome means rendered his government obnoxious and mimical to many of the princes. For this purpose the refractory princes have marshalled their severa retainers and clans in various parts of the empire. few princes of remote and inferior power still clinging to the fortunes of the Tycoon. The Princes Sat-suma and Chosin, holding sway in this district, marched against Osaka, which they carried after a succession of engagements. Hiogo and Kobe fell to them by default, the troops having been withdrawn for the defence of Osaka. Many of the towns in the western part of the empire, on Niphon, are reported to have been carried against the Tycoon's power, while the southern portion of the empire-viz. the islands of Kinsin and Sikoke-have yielded a hasty and bloodless submission to the dikado's forces, the Tycoon's governor and officials having fled from thence; many of the inland pro-vinces are reported to have also given in their subssion, and the Tycoon is represented as driven to his last intrenchments—the large garrisoned cities, Jeddo, Yokohama, &c.—which are threatened, and on which his faithful followers and adherents have fallen back to make a final stand. Stotsbashi's roops, who hold a strong position and castle at Osaka, were so readily defeated and driven thence, and the castle subsequently stormed and fired, together with the palace, that the opinions of military ersons is-which I believe to be the fact from con ersations with natives—that the Tycoon's forces did not fight with intrepidity against the Mikado's flag, which was unfurled by the prince's troops.

The leading motive of the present war is, I am informed, the Tycoon lays claim to all revenues lected in the ports opened to commerce, many of which are necessarily outside his territory, whilst the reversionists claim that they should go into the coffers of the general government, many of the ports opened being within their own territory.

We saw a large body of flame and smoke hovering

over Osaka, twenty miles distant by water, on the 2d inst., which continued burning all day and night. A native report says:-"On the 28th ult. Stotsbashi marched from Osaka with the greater part of his troops in the direction of Kioto. He was met on the road by the forces of the Prince of Satsuma and several engagements took place, resulting in the utter defeat of the late Shogoon, who returned to Osaka. He subsequently abandoned the citadel, withdraw ing his garrison, and is reported to have retreated on board one of his ships of war, which has left for some destination not known. The foreign representatives and all the European residents evacuated the city and have taken refuge on board the men-ofwar now lying off the mouth of the river. Satsuma's troops are reported by the Japanese to be marching upon Kobe, and native officials as well as many of the people are prepared for immediate flight. A notification has been issued by the Japanese government at Kobe informing foreigners of the reverses suffered by the Shogoon, and recommending them to embark at once on board foreign ships, as their lives and property can no longer be protected. The Consular authorities incline, however, to the opinion that the Prince of Satsuma is favorable to foreigners and has no intention of attacking them, and have, therefore, come to the conclusion to await the fur-

hood of the foreign settlement at Osaka is burnt down, and with it goods the property of the Dutch

hood of the foreign settlement at Osaka is burnt down, and with it goods the property of the Dutch Trading Company of the value of \$80,000, which had been stored there some time previously. The losses of the other foreign residents have been confined principally to their personal effects.

An occurrence took place at Osaka which will tend to create a bitter feeling against foreigners. A body of French mateiots carabiners, in charge of a non commissioned officer, out on a reconnoissance at that place to protect their citizens and others in embarking and removing their effects, were mobbed and stoned, receiving severe contusions, when they fired two volleys point bank into their assailants, killing five and wounding many. Some of the English force on a similar duty also got stoned when feaving in their boats. All boats were pressed into service by the foreign residents in this emergency. On the same day the victorious army fired another town on this bay, about ten miles this side of Osaka, over which volumes of flame and smoke arose all day and night. Their line of march is towards this place, and the foreign residents are under constant apprehension of their advent at any moment to carry fire and sword into their midst. The principal part of their valuables has been removed on shipboard for safety.

On the 2d inst. the Oneida and Iroquois anchored within shelling distance of this place, opposite the American consulate, where we have a marine guard stationed. Some of the English fiet have also come close in shore, opposite the British consul's, and it is understood that a combined movement will be made to resist any attempt to destroy this place. In the meantine we await events prepared.

On the morning of the 3d inst. boats from the American, English and French vesseis landed a party-that entered the circular granite fort between Kobi and Hiogo, about four miles distant, destroyed the powder and locked up the fort, which was ungarrisoned, the troops having been withdrawn some days before and marched through the

of our officers, with two hoats' crews being on a body of about three hundred Japanese crs, as usual, marched through the streets of coming from the direction of Hiogo, and every-t wore its wonted peaceful aspect. Suddenly.

on entering the plaza, and when opposite the American consulate, the first foreign office on their line of march, they commenced a desultory firing towards the American consults, and at all foreigners in sight, without haiting, some three or four being wounded, one of the balls taking effect in the shoulder of one of our gig's crew, a naval apprentice named Waiter G. Clark. They then continued their march through this place. Upon this alarming news spreading and reaching the various consulates, signals were immediately sent up to the feets, and all armed boats called away. Our marines now advanced at a double quick across the plaza and on joining the English marines followed in pursuit. The American, English and French boats, with howitzers, soon landed. The crews of the two first named nations, being formed near the Custom House, advanced across the plaza after the Japanese; the French, landing lower down, entered the main street, also advanceing in pursuit. Several shots were exchanged at long range, the Japanese having in the interim considerably accelerated their pace. They endeavored to make a stand, but soon faced about. Some four or five Japanese are reported as having been wounded and two taken prisoners. This pursuit was continued for some six miles, when the Japanese took to the bush and mountains. The forces were then withdrawn, further pursuit being deemed unwise.

leemed unwise.

Kobe and Hiogo are built on a sandy plain or promontory beneath those overshadowing mountains forever recurrent all along the coast of Japan, which is admirably adapted for mountain or defensive

is admirably adapted for mountain or defensive warfare.

Since this occurrence our crews have thrown up cartiworks on shore, and have piaced four howitzers in battery. The English fleet have six and the French two in battery, all placed so as to sweep the plaza and the main street leading to it near the Custom House. We have pickets stationed in all directions, who have watchilires day and night, and challenge all persons not foreigners coming near their lines as to their business, &c. The greater part of our crews are on shore permanently for the present, under arms, and have drill and dress parade daily, there being only men enough left on board to man the heavy guns.

At midnight of the 4th instant two armed boats.

propellers and one sidewheel. They are supposed to belong to the Prince, and to have landed the troops that subsequently committed the murderous onslaught on inoffensive persons. These vessels are at present anchored under the guns of the fleets. Those troops or guerilias, who did not differ in uniform from those who previously passed through here without offence, belong to the Prince of Bizen, who is said to be invidious to all foreigners.

Some Japanese who trade with us from shore, who come from Yokohama and can speak English, inform us that Prince Satsuma is determined to drive us out of this place, for which purpose he is concentrating a large army along the coast.

The day of the 5th passed over quietly, the Prince having sent a flag of truce asking a right of passage through this place, and was informed that he must first make an ample apology to all concerned, consent to the opening of the ports to commerce and give guarantee of protection to foreigners, otherwise force a passage if he could.

On the 6th instant vessels were observed steaming between Osaka and Hiogo, and a great number of sampans were seen going in along shore to the latter place, said to be debarking troops. This morning we could hear their distant drums. Re-enforcements of land troops are shortly expected by the English and French.

At about midnight of the 7th instant a party of Japanese troops, on approaching one of our pickets, a private marine named Michaei J. Dewire, were challenged by him, and, receiving no reply, he attempted to fire, which miscarried, he then charged with the bayonet, when one of the party made a desperate sabre cut at his head, in warding of which the three first fingers of the right hand were severed above the knuckles, the force of the blow also leaving a heavy indentation on the lockplate of the musket.

Armed boats, on the morning of the sth instant, Armed boats, on the morning of the sth instant.

which the three hist lingers of the Fight and were severed above the knuckles, the force of the blow also leaving a heavy indentation on the lockplate of the musket.

Armed boats, on the morning of the 8th instant, proceeded from the different vessels to Hiogo, where a number of Japanese troops were drawn up in line. On reaching shore the Prince, in an open boat, joined the expedition, with some attendants, and proceeded to Kobe to have a conference with all the the foreign minisers there, which resulted in the Prince, on the part of the Mikado, or supreme ruler, whose envoy he was, guaranteeing to respect all treaties entered into by the Tycoon, in regard to opening the ports to commerce, &c., and signing and radiffing a treaty to protect the person and property of all foreigners in the pursuit of their various lawful callings. All our men were subsequently withdrawn, except a marine gnard left at the consulate. The explanation of the casualty which took place on midnight of the 7th inst., as given by the active participants therein, was as follows:—The Prince pleaded entire ignorance of any hostilities having taken place or of the events which had caused us to assume the defensive. The parties in the afray were bearers of despatches from him which must be delivered at all risks. The despatch bearers said in defence that if they had not acted as they had done on the instant they would have been beyoneted, and in case of the non-delivery of the despatches they would have been decapitated. In either case it was death, and they adopted the course complained of. They disavowed any hostile intention or knowledge. They were set at liberty.

The Sagamore, formerly a United States gunboat, which was at Nagasaki when we left, for sale, was chartered by the authorities there to convey 350 troops belonging to the Tycoon to this place. She cast anchor on the 7th instant in the milist of the fleet, having a vessel in tow with those troops to be landed, from the hostile state of affairs on shore, which would unavoidably lea

stormy and threatening, amid the looming of inciplent war, the clouds of which have gradually lifted and developed a brightening, purer atmosphere and more propitious skies. A more vigorous confidence is being established on all sides. People breather more freely, and trade, which was almost entirely suspended, has begun to peep out anew and expose its tempting wares for saie.

A number of suttiers follow the opening of these ports, as they did our army during the rebellion. They come from Yokohama, Nagasaki, &c., and at once set about running up frame buildings for business purposes on the foreign concession. These, I am sorry to say, suffered heavily during the prevalence of the excitement on shore. Most of them having siept on shipboard, their various places of business were unprotected, which, being of light construction, were thoroughly looted and despoiled, many firms loosing considerable amounts.

The Russian system of seridon prevails here, so far as I can learn, each chief or Daimio having his retainers, who belong to the soil, and as is the case with the Cossack, all can be called to arms at any time. The princes take rank according to the amount of their territory under cultivation. Thus the prince Bizen, whose troops caused the distarbance, has a yearly revenue of 20,000 kokus of rice (1334; lbs. each) from his principality, &c. It will be obvious, from this state of affairs, that a coalition of the independent petty princes, marshalled by one still more powerful, must be very formidable as opposed to the internal government of the Tycoon.

I give you translations, which I have obtained, of several proclamations and notifications published to the inhabitants of fliogo, &c., native and foreign.

Thanklation of a Notification of the kind, to wildraw from this place for a finition. In this place, and on inquiring into the cause, I have ascraimed that some action is intended against my government, and that my remaining here would be attended with danger. I have determined, therefore, in order to avert a

to you at a later date, but for the present am desirous of acquainting you will the above.

SHIBATA HINGA-NC-KAMI.

The following is a translation of a proclamation posted in Kobe during the night of Tuesday, the 4th inst., by the Prince of the district:—

The fighting which took place yesterday does not involve any misoriume to the inhabitants, and therefore not even old properly and living in the country is a great inconvent of the seck and such persons, and you will therefore to take care not seek and such persons, and you will therefore take care no he seek and such persons, and you will therefore take care no he seek and such persons, and you will therefore take care no he seek and such persons, and you will therefore take care no he seek and any disturbances, and following take care no he seek and such persons.

The following is a translation of a notice issued in Japanese by the foreign representatives:—

Today, as flitted see and Heiki Intervals, retaining of Matsuciars sitzen to Kami were passing through the town of Kobe, their followers, without proceedings attacked and wounded foreigners with spears and frearing.

You must immediately come forward and explain this matter. If full reparation be not given it will be assumed that you are the enemy of foreign nations, who will take measures to punish this outrage. It must be borne in mind that this matter will then concern not only the Hizeu clan, but may cause grave trouble to the whole of Japan.

The declaration is made by all the foreign representatives.

Histor, February 4, 1988.

MEMORASHUM BY THE NAVAL COMMANDERS, for the information of the foreign residents, issued by the foreign consuls:

NOTIFICATION. In the event of a night attack all foreigners who are provided with arms should rally together with the guard in the main street, and he guided by the officer in command of the guard as to their future movements. Those who have no arms should retire to the conceasion ground by the beach. It would be preferable, however, that they should form an org

Signed by all the nava commanders.

Hioto, February 6, 188.

The Mikado's envoy extraordinary, who arrived in an open boat here, attended by three two-sworded men and a boy, the latter carrying a white flag having a black device on it, on the 8th inst., issued the following notification on the day of the conference in Japanese:—

The Mikado being of opinion that the question of foreign intercorne is one of the greatest importance, and that the preservation of good faith is the foundation of everything, you must, therefore, he particularly carried that no rudeness our lawless conduct is observed towards foreigners by those passing through this place.

HIGASHI KUZE NO SHOSHO.

On the 18th inst, a party consisting of Mr. Schayer, of the United States Legation; Mr. Witkinson, of the British Legation; Mr. Hare, of the Prussian, and a gentleman from the Dutch Legation, accompanied by some officers of the American and English naval service, visited Osaka in her Britannic Majesty's ship Cockchafer. They were escorted by a guard of

Chosiu men. On landing at Temposam they looked over the fort at the mouth of the bar, and found that the guns which had been left by the Tycoon's troops were spiked. On arriving at Osaka that afternoon the party went to the temples where the lialian, Prussian, American and Dutch Legations had been quartered formerly. The visitors found everything had been stolen that was left, but no damage had been done to the buildings, which was solely due to their sacred character. The next day they first visited the French Legation. Here nothing was to be seen but a mass of ruins. The different houses inside the Legation had been pulled nearly to pleces the beards had all been ripped up and the wooden ceilings torn down, tables, chairs, &c., all smashed, and it was hard to get either in or out of the ruin. They next visited the English Legation, and on their way theirs passed the Tycoon's palace. Most of the top part of the walls of the latter edifice had been turni, as well as some of the towers, but the greatest damage is inside, which the party were unable to see. The English Legation was not to be seen, not a vestige remaining. The late residence of the Governor of Osaka was also inspected. This, too, had been looked, but the archives of the late occupier, which had been left behind, were still there, strewn about mil directions. The party returned the next of the ling of having found the people very early, and he ling of having found the people very early, and he ling of having found the people very early, and he ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early, and the ling of having found the people very early of he lates the line of he ling of having found the people very early of he lates the line of he lates the line of he line of he ling had line of he line of he

dicate his rights; therefore matters may be considered as in a state abeyance, the denoument of which we await.

The seized steamers have been released. The entente continte is in full force between our Captain, J. Biakeley Creighton, senior officer of our fleet here, Captain Stanhope and the officers of the English iron-clad Ocean; also Sir Harry Parks, the English iron-clad Ocean; also Sir Harry Parks, the English iron-clad Ocean; also Sir Harry Parks, the English Minister, resident here since the flight of the Tycoon from Osaka, and between whom amentics are freely interchanged; also the crews. Our captain and the captain of the Iroquois caused the breaking up of the business of an enterprising individual who kindly volunteered, for a small consideration, to supply tairsty souls with an invigorating beverage from his boat, which he plyed along our shore lines while our men were on duty there. Having been warned before, about two hundred bottles of saki were selzed from him and destroyed, and the boat ordered off.

The Japanese here are dressed in a more decorous manner than at Nagasaki, having a close fitting gatter-like pantaloon of thick cotton sturf of a universal biue color, and a loose, thickly lined blouse of the same which reaches below the knee and is bound round the middle by a band, the arms of which are made so wide that the wearer can withdraw the members inside in cold weather, by which they present the appearance of having undergone amputation. They have the front of the head shaved and the universal small queue on the crown, pointing forward, in confradistinction to the Chinese tail. the universal small queue on the crown, pointing forward, in contradistinction to the Chinese tail

the universal small queue on the crown, pointing forward, in contradistinction to the Chinese tail. The females are dressed in the same manner, wearing all their hair, which is brushed back from the forchead and bundled up on the crown.

The "Japs" are the most garrolous people I have ever heard; when at work, parrot-like, keeping up a constant, plaintive monotone, which occasionally waxes into a more spirited explosion of sounds.

Japanese scissors are in the shape of our sugar tongs—of steel—and sever articles freely as the blades approximate by pressure. Their looking glasses are highly burnished steel.

They use a very elastic transparent silk paper in window frames instead of glass, and a more firm opaque substance of the same, stretched on frames as partitions inside their dwellings.

The native boats are large, somewhat peculiar in shape, unpainted and universally impelled by two sculiers; the sailing craft are also unpainted, all single masted, having one large, square sail, the full length of the mast, which is interlaced together at the breadth of she canvass, leaving a line of light between each width.

The town of Kobe is composed of a number of detached frame buildings, laid out in streets, to the rear of the concession ground; there is also beyond it another such place, built close up under the mountains.

Osaka and Hilbgo, lately opened—the latter being

ains.
Osaka and Hihgo, lately opened—the latter being close to Kobe—are two ports in the southern part

degree of north latitude, and lying in nearly a northwesterly direction, the empire reaching from the
thirtieth to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude,
off the Chinese coast.

The foreign concession here is about a square mile
in extent, of perfectly level, sandy soil, to the northeast of the town of Kobe, fronting on the bay. On
the water front there is a massive stone wall some
five feet high for its entire length, having landing
steps opposite the Custom House and consular offices. There are two fine frame buildings in process
of completion well up to the bay. There are also a
number of frame buildings going up around for business purposes, which may ultimately prove a paying
investment. At present, from the unsettled state of
affairs and the port being so recently opened, inland
trade has not begun to travel in this direction.

On our arrival navy buttons were readily taken by
bumboatmen in traffic, for which they gave
to the value of about ten cents each,
and some of our crew used this circulating medium to obtain temporary supplies.
The various metal coins of this country do not seem
to have a uniform relative value; thus for the largest
silver currency of the country, called an itzabu, three
of which you receive for a Mexican doilar, and which
is of a fast rectangular form, they here give only
twenty tempos; the latter is a coarse, brassy coin,
oval in shape, having a square opening in the centre,
through which they are strung together, while for
the itzabu at Nagasaki you receive twenty-two tempos, and at Yokohama twenty-four; we thus loose a
considerable percentage here by changing our
money. The itzabu is also coined in quarters of the
same form. There are two itzabu pieces of a similar
form which appear to be silver, heavily plated with
gold, or an amaigam of both metals.

All well on board except the two casnatites before
related, who are both progressing favorably at
present. Smallpox has made its appearance on
board the froquois since the crew of that vessel has
been withdrawn fro

chatted. It is rumored that vessels from the fleets go to 0 saka on the 20th inst. to reinstate the several foreign Ministers there.

Prior to the commencement of hostflities there was every symptom of the opening of a fairly active trade. The Osaka merchants were making inquiries for various articles, and it was stated that several of the leading native houses were preparing to establish branches at Kobe, for the purpose of facilitating the delivery of goods by foreigners which they expressed themselves willing to take at that port. The only articles for which we hear of any demand at present are blankets and firearms, for immediate use by the government. Gray shirtings—Good \$4, 16s. were attracting some attention, and the latest quotations for goods on the spot were boos 11 50 to boos 12 50. A sale of 3,000 pieces, to arrive, was reported at boos 10 55. Tatfachchass—Some inquiry existed for single warp, and sales have taken place at boos 11. A contract for 10,000 pieces had been made at about the same price. Turkey red cloth—This article was not inquired for; notoinal quotations boos 9 a 10. Camilets—For SS of good assortments the quotation was boos 56. Scarlet continued to be the favorite color. The rate is 300 boos per 100 itzabus.

Executions in Columbia County, N. Y.—The sentence of Brown, the child murderer, to be hanged has prompted the Hudson Star to hant up the particulars of the different executions in that county, in 1789 Henry McKensey and Timothy Jackson were hanged for horse stealing. In 1817 one Margaret Houghtaling was executed for the murder of a mulatio haby left in her care by the mother. The condemned died protesting her innocence, and it was aftewards said that the mother on her deathed confessed that she had herself poisoned the child before committing it to Margaret's care.

Inspection of Troops,—Yesterday General Hancock, commander of the Military Department of the Atlantic, accompanied by Major General Emory, commanding the Department of Washington; Colonel Washington; Colonel Mitchell and Colonel Cox, of General Hancock's staff, made an inspection of the troops comprising the garrison of Washington. These are the Twelfth Infantry, at Russel's Barracks; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Lincoin depot, and the Forty-fourth Infantry, in barracks on the ground south of the Executive Mansion. The inspection was very thorough, and was entirely satisfactory to General Hancock.—Washington Star, April 25.

THE HORSE.

What He Is, Who He Is and What He Is At the various horse marts in this city specin of almost every known equine breed and of every equine form can be procured by those who wish to purchase. We may except, however, the race horse, which is never found in the stables of dealers in this country, being generally disposed of by private con-tract, and whose merits we shall not take into con-sideration in this article, which relates more particu-

In the neighborhood of Buil's Head, where the great dealers are mostly located, the laboring classes of horses, such as are fit for trucks, business wagons and carts, are largely and principally dealt in at prices ranging from \$150 to \$500, according to form and age. Here also will be found those dealers whose line lies in furnishing the more fancy styles of horse, such as are adapted to carriages, coupés, light wagons, for road purposes and saddle horses for the Park, at prices ranging from \$500 to \$1,000, according to the style and speed of the animals. But few of the dealers in this section fly at higher game. There is, however, still a higher class of dealers in this city, who speculate in speed entirely. These men are in constant com-munication with all the breeders of fancy stock in the country, and know where to put their finger on any flyer that may be in request or awalt-ing a purchaser. The styles of horse these men deal in are trotters, ranging in speed from 2:56 down to low in the thirties, the prices of which are from \$1,000 to \$10,000. For instance, a good-looking, square trotter, that can go in 2:50, sound, and not too old, is always worth \$1,000; one that can trot in 2:45 will bring from \$1,200 to \$1,500; a dashing good young one, of square action, that can trot in 2:40, is certain to fetch \$2,000, while a well-bred one—a can go in 2:35-will be sought after for \$5,000, and one of either of the above families of horses that can trot in 2:30 is cheap at \$10,000; and for every second below 2:30 \$1,000 will be readily given by gentlemen of the present day, so great is the desire to excel each other in equine speed.

The two most prominent breeds of trotting horses

claiming descent respectively from old Messenger and the Arabian horse Grand Bashaw. In their beneficial influence on the road and trotting horse of this country these two horses may be regarded in the same light that the Godolphin and Darley Arabians are viewed in their relation to the rac horse of Great Britain by the turfmen of that country. Under the name Messenger are included the Mam-brinos, the Abdallahs and the Hambletonians, which are the descendants of the old imported horse Mes senger, son of English Mambrino and grandson of English Engineer, who was probably the most suc-\$400,000 during his racing career. Mambrino, the father of old Messenger, was not remarkable for his racing qualities, neither was Messenger himself noted as a running or trotting stallion; but to Mambrino unquestionably belongs the credit of having produced more good English road horses than any stallion of English record. In fact, much of the credit the horsemen of this country accord to Messenger as the progenitor of a great trotting family is eminently due to his illustrious sire. Messenger horses vary greatly in form, many of the descendant of Abdaliah, for instance, being especially noted for

general mulish appearance throughout.

The advent of old Messenger in this country in 1788, then quite a young horse, inaugurated a new era in the quality of the American road horse but exercised very little potential induence on running stock, as Diomede and other horses well known to turfmen had preceded him and proved themselves superior as racing sires. Probably from the loins of old Messenger has this country derived more prestige as the home of the trotting horse than from any other source whatever. It is to the sagacity of Henry indebted for the acquisition of this valuable animal Shortly after his arrival in this country he was stationed at Cooper's Ferry (now Camden), N. J., opposite Philadelphia, where he remained two years, but subsequently was removed to the neighborhood of Bristol, Pa., where he remained a couple of years longer. His sojourn in the neighborhood of Philadelphia for these four years was the means of disseminating his blood and improving the stock of the road horses of Eastern Pennsylvania and Western New Jersey, and accounts for his name being so frequently found in the pedi grees of their horses. This horse, like some of his descendants, was somewhat noted for bad temper at Bristol or Camden being an illustration of his vi clous propensities. In some respects, however, he Island, where he remained, with exceptional seasons, until he died, the property of Mr. Van Ranst, in 1808. From Long Island, as a radiating point, his stock was disseminated throughout the country, and pecame known in different places as Rush Messen gers, Hambletonians, Mambrinos, Abdallahs, &c.

The other great favorite breed of trotting he and rivals of the Messengers in this country—but of fater origin—are the Bashaws, springing from the loins of Grand Bashaw, a celebrated Arab imported into Pennsylvania in 1820, by Joseph Morgan, from Tripoli. His sire was Kash-da-nagar, the favorite horse of the Bey of Tripoli, and his dam a noted Desert mare. The career of this horse was confined to a Quaker district of Bucks county. Pennsylvania, where little opportunity was afforded him for the development of his peculiar merits as a getter of road and trotting horses, the apathetic and moral people of that section, with their usual aversion to racing, or what they considered might lead to demoralization, being either too much prejudiced against high bred horses, or too short-sighted in a pecuniary point of view, to appreciate the advantage of breeding from a stallion of his high custe. In fact, most of his celebrity, like that of Messenger, is posthumous, and acquired through his grandsons, Andrew Jackson, Saladim and Black Rashaw—aons of Young Bashaw—three remarkably well bred stallions, each of whom did his share to perpetuate the mame and constantly increasing fame of the Bashaw Tamily. With respect to Young Bashaw, and with a view to future reference in the history of these horses, and also to ventilate what is obscurely, if at all, known to horsemen of the present day, we make the further remark, while on this subject, that this noted stallion was not bred in Pennsylvania, as is the general impression among horsemen, but at Satiens, X., by a Commanda the series of Pennsylvania, hiving near Philadelphia. He was subsequently purchased by samuel McCracken, of Morrisville, Bucks county, in whose possesion he died in 1837. His sire, Grand Bashaw, died a short time previously at Humeville, a few miles from the latter place. Black Bashaw, Andrew Jackson and Saiadin are also dead, the former dying near Morrisville in December, 1853, and the latter at Yardleyville, on the Delaware, in the winter of 1853.

As a proof of their money value, a Bashaw stallion, has

are flat-footed, slow, consume a great deal of food, and are not suitable to the wants of the American community.

Several attempts have been made to introduce the Norman horse into this country. This horse, in many of his essential points, seems to so strongly resemble the Canadian that there is good reason for believing that both had a common origin. He is, however, much larger, and where merely slow work is required would prove a very good draught horse, though our experience does not warrant us in arriving at the conclusion that he is equal to the Pennsylvania horse and his crosses for all work. Attempts are now being made to introduce another description of French draught horse into this country, called the Percheron. He is represented as a strong, serviceable horse, generally of a roan color, and possessing very good action for a horse of that class. The Percheron horse is much used by those dealers who supply the Paris markets with fish from the sea coast. Should it be deemed advisable to import stallions of this breed with a view to the improvement of our ordinary draught and work horses, it may be of service to breeders to say that La Perche, where they abound, was formerly in what was then called the Province of Maine, but which is now divided among the Departments of Orne, Eure-et-Loire and Eure, the capitals of which are Alençon, Chartres and Evreux respectively. Still, however, it is a question whether the introduction of any foreign draught horse into this country will be of further benefit, as we do not seem to require improvement in that direction at least.

Auction sales afford no criterion of the value of horses. The purchaser is entirely at the mercy of the auctioneer, who can give just such a pedigree to the horse he offers for sale as suits his fancy, and some of them are laughable enough. Horses are subject to so many diseases and peculiarities that no man should purchase one at any time without first consulting the judgment of a first class veterinarian. Throughout Europe it is the custom

NEW YORK CITY.

BOARD OF PILOT COMMISSIONERS. - We observe that a resolution has been introduced into the Senate inviting the Board of Pilot Commissioners, at present consisting of Robert L. Taylor, Russell Sturgis, Thos. Dunham, G. W. Blunt and W. C. Thompson, inviting Dunham, G. W. Blunt and W. C. Thompson, inviting them to report the sums of money received by them in the shape of fees during the past three years. The Board has for fifteen years exercised all but absolute control over the pilots of the harbor of New York, and yet have never informed the public officially, through the Legislature, of their transactions of the moneys they have received and disbursed, licenses granted and revoked and other matters of interest to at least the maritime portion of our population. As the geutlemen act for the public and the pilots without fee or reward it would not be amiss in them to occasionally let a little light be shed on their doings as Pilot Commissioners.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS' GRANT MEETING .goras Hall, Canal street, on Saturday evening, at which General Grant was declared the choice, as an which General Grant was declared the choice, as an independent candidate, of the soldiers and sallors of this city and port. A speech was made by the Vice President, Captain Nelson, in which he urged the people present to insist on bringing out General Grant, not as a partisan, but as a soldiers and sallors' candidate for the most exatted place in the republic. The people present did not object.

NOMINEES FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—On Saturday

afternoon several gentlemen of influence in demo cratic circles met at the Astor House to consider the claims of the more prominent gentlemen of the party to the Presidential nomination. In the gathering, which may be said to have been spontaneous, representatives from Western, Southern and Eastern States were present, ready to urge the necessity of giving particular prominence to their favorites, in view of preserving at any cost the democratic party on its great platform of State rights, &c. The names of Pendieton, Seymour, Hendricks, Hancock, Adams, Farragut, McClelian and English were introduced, and their merits as standard bearers thoroughly and spiritedly canvassed. One gentleman, particularly prominent as a politician in Connecticut, stated that he believed he spoke advisedly when he declared that Andrew Johnson would be acquitted by the Senate, who would vote by ballot, of the charges of impeachment, and in that case it was his belief that his claims on the party were not to be overlooked or lightly spoken of. It became quite evident that the most prominent-persons in the minds of the gentlemen who participated in the discussion were Andrew Johnson, for his evident sympathy with the people of the South, and Mr. Pendleton, because of his greenback policy and repudiation of the gold paying notions urged by the party in power. the claims of the more prominent gentlemen of the

THE COST OF AMUSEMENT .- Some idea of the money expended by the pleasure seekers of the metropolis may be gained from the following figures, detailing the amount of the receipts at the differen theatres during the first three months of the presen year:-Niblo's, with the "White Fawn" as the a traction, realized \$36,155 in January, increased traction, realized \$38,155 in January, increased receipts of his killing a groom sing an illustration of his visione respects, however, he chorse, but always required sequently removed to Long red, with exceptional seasons, perty of Mr. Van Ranst, in ad, as a radiating point, his throughout the country, and rent places as Bush Messenambrinos, Abdallahs, &c.

The bread of trotting horses gers in this country—but of sahaws, springing from the a celebrated Arab imported (20, by Joseph Morgan, from Kash-ad-na-gar, the favorite pioli, and his dam a noted cer of this horse was contot of Bucks county. Pennsyl-tunity was afforded him for peculiar merits as a getter of cs, the apathetic and moral with their usual aversion to considered might lead to chiefr to much prejudiced bress, or too short-sighted to f view, to appreciate redding from a stallion of cit, most of his celebrity, ger, is posthumous, and grandsons, Andrew Jackson, shaw—sons of Young Bay, well bred stallions, each yellow properties the post in the postnuous, and grandsons, Andrew Jackson, shaw—sons of Young Bay, well bred stallions, each yellow properties the postnuous, and grandsons, Andrew Jackson, shaw—sons of Young Bay, well bred stallions, each yellow properties the postnuous, and grandsons, Andrew Jackson, shaw—sons of Young Bay, well bred stallions, each yellow properties the postnuous and grandsons, Andrew Jackson, shaw—sons of Young Bay, well bred stallions, each yellow properties the page. receipts to \$52,785 in February, and for the month of

METEOROLOGICAL.—The weather for the past week has been, to say the most in its behalf, "various—and muchly so." According to observations taken by the Meteorological Department at the Park the mean of the temperature on the 10th (Sunday) was 48.06 degrees; on the 20th it averaged 43.40; 21st, 48.93; 22d, 54.67; 23d, 55.76; 24th, 42.67; and 25th 48.93; 22d, 54.67; 23d, 55.76; 24th, 42.67; and 25th (Saturday), 37.10. Average mean-ness of the week, 47.23, which, thermometrically speaking, shows for the last half of April a decidedly "mean sennight." The temperature had an extreme range, the difference being equal to 37.00 degrees. From midnight until after one A. M. of the 19th there were brilliant polar lights; and on the day of this date, at twenty-seven minutes past eleven o'clock, a solar halo—the ring, however, not perfect—the inner diameter of which was lifty degrees, was observed. On the 25th snow fell from seven minutes past six until half-past six P. M., mixed with rain. On the 20th, 21st, 23d and 25th inst, rain fell, on the last day copiously. It showered during the week forty-one hours and fifty minutes, and the total depth was one mich and a sixteenth. FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY .- The annual

report of the above institution for the year ending March 1, 1868, makes the following exhibit in relation to the work performed and the good done by the association during the year. The facts revealed are most encouraging and speak well for those in charge of this worthy charity. It is stated that there were of this worthy charity. It is stated that there were 1,075 admitted as inmates during the year, added to which were 214 who remained since the previous year; the total number was 1,289, who were disposed of as follows:—217 sent to situations, 179 returned to their parents, 55 transferred to other institutions, 275 left of their own accord, 17 expelled for misconduct, 19 eloped, 5 died and 224 remained in the institute. The average attendance of children at the schools was 413 and the whole number taught amounted to 1,989. The Sunday schools have been all well attended, and under the tuition of twenty teachers the children prospered fluely. During the winter the applicants for relief were many and their wants numerous. It is estimated that about 382,402 meals were supplied during the year, and many poor families were consequently relieved from pinching want. A goodly supply of clothing was also distributed among the poor and needy.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN CONVENTION.—A nume-

THE LIQUOR DEALERS IN CONVENTION .- A numerously attended meeting of dealers in liquor, who consider the present Excise law not only onerous but tyrannical, was held on Saturday evening at Empire Hall, Hester street. A report from the Ex-Empire Hall, liester street. A report from the Executive Committee was read. In it it was stated
that the bill which had been introduced into the Legislature as an amendment to the present Excise law
aimed at the reduction of the sums paid for licenses,
graduating the charge by the business of the applicant, none ranging higher than \$250, and some going
as low as \$30. The report was accepted, as was
also a resolution authorizing the assessing of each
dealer in the sum of \$50 for the purpose of raising a
fund to secure the passage of the bill. Speeches

were made in behalf of the amendment by Messra. Walsh and others. Prior to adjournment a petition was placed before those present, and which all signed, asking the Legislature, as a matter of justice to a large and worthy class of citizens, to modify the present extremely unjust Excise law.

THE OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE. - No further tiding of the ocean racing steamers City of Paris and Cubs had been received last night, but it is anticipated the cable to-day will announce the name of the winner. The friends of the Inman line have been giving large odds in bets on the result. The City of Paris is, therefore, the favorite,

CLOSING OF THE MANHATTAN HOTEL.-The Manhattan Hotel, Nos. 5, 7 and 9 Murray street, which has been a favorite resort for merchants and others for many years, will be converted into offices and sto the first of next month. The building was origin erected for a private residence by Mr. Butler, editor of a New York city paper. It was subsequently changed into a hotel, known as Butts' Hotel. In 1862 the name was changed to Manhattan Hotel, with Messrs. Huggins & Fling as proprietors. In 1850 km. Nathaniel Huggins became sole proprietor, and under his management it achieved respectable reputation as a comfortable hostelrie.

SUDDEN DEATH ON A FERRYBOAT.-An unknown erryboats last evening while coming to this city. She was carried into the ladies' room and on a strian being called life was pronounced extinct. body was on the arrival of the boat conveyed to First police precinct to await the action of the

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW .- About two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. James Jones, who had charge of the wires of the American Telegraph Compa which cross the North river, near Sixteenth street while cross the North river, near Sixteenth street, while looking out from a third story window of his residence, No 79 Tenth avenue, lost his balance and fell head foremost to the pavement, thus receiving injuries which resulted in death two hours subsequently. The remains were taken up and conveyed into the house. Coroner Keenan was notified and will hold an inquest on the body to-day. Deceased was fifty years of age and a native of Scotland. He has left a widow and several children.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—The man found drowned in the dook foot of Twentz-night street. East type.

the dock, foot of Twenty-ninth street, East river, has been recognized as Francis Finlay. When last seen alive (on Thursday evening) he was under the influence of liquor, and he is believed to have fallen overboard while intoxicated. He screamed for help when falling into the water, and efforis made to rescue him, were without avail till after life was extinct. Deceased was forty-six years of age, a native of Ireland and a cooper by trade.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE,

BURGLARS AND LEAD PIPE THIRVES .- Three young en, twenty-one years of age, named James Moran, John Mullen and Edward McDonald, were vesterday morning arraigned before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on a charge of burglary. On Saturday evening officer O'Rourke, of the Fifth precinct, in passing the unoccupied dwelling house of J. Gardner sanderson, No. 14 Lispenard street, heard an unusual noise therein. On going to the rear of the house the officer discovered that one of the basement windows had been forced open, and believing it to be the work of burglars entered the premises to make an examination. He soon found McDonald concealed in the chimney, but not far enough up to conceal his feet, Mullen was stowed away in the coal hole and Moran had taken refuge behind the cellar door. After the parties had been secured the officer continued his search and found two bags of lead waste and water pipe which the prisoners had ripped up from where they had been laid preparatory to being carried away in the bags. Peter Eran, Jr., of 117 avenue B, made an antidayit against the accused parties, and the magistrate committed them for trial in default of \$1,000 ball each. Tombs, on a charge of burglary. On Saturday even-

August Miller, of No. 428 Broome street, and Henry Kipp, of No. 556 Broadway, were yesterday morning brought before Justice Hogan by the Fourteenth pre-cinct police on the charge of violating the Excise law, and required to give ball in the sum of \$100 each to answer before the Court of General Sessions.

Another Highway Robbery.—Highway robberies

e becoming alarmingly frequent. Yesterday morn ing another case was added to the list, already long drawn out. About two o'clock, as John Ryan, of No. 205 West Thirty-sixth street, was passing up Second avenue, as he reached the corner of Twenty-fifth street a gang of young men sprang upon him. Their appearance from a state of invisibility was as sudden as the giants springing up from the teeth of Cadmus. They knocked him down and robbed him of \$70 and his hat and umbrells. He invoked in vigorous shouts the aid of the police, and three of them were speedily captured. One had-on the stolen hat and another still stupidly retained in his possession the fliched umbrella. Mr. Ryan fully identified them. They gave their names as James Seaman, Francis Garney and John McCorkney. Justice Connelly of the York-ville Police District Court, before whom they were taken yesterday forenoon, committed them for trial. They attempted no denial of the charge.

Alleged Embezzlement by A-Cab Conductor.— 205 West Thirty-sixth street, was passing up Sec

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A CAR CONDUCTOR The rigid system of espionage kept upon city car conductors prevents their making much more than presuming, possibly, that the watchers were at church in obedience to the Scriptural injunction en-forcing praying as well as watching, reported elevem passengers on one of his trips on the Belt Railroad line. A watcher, or "spotter," in worldly phrase, reported him as having collected on the trip the fares of seventy-two passengers. Foster was arrested and taken before Justice Connolly, and held to ball to answer the charge.

A BURGLARY AND CHEAP DISPOSITION OF THE PROCEEDS.—A young man, giving his name as Charles Carroll, was yesterday committed by Justice Cennolly on a charge of having broken into the store of William Clan, No. 149½ Eighth avenue, and stealing some \$200 worth of muslins and other dry goods. The goods were found at the pawnbroker's establishment of Mark Levy, No. 78 Gran' street, where \$10.28 had been loaned on them. A quantity of jewelry, which had been stolen from No. 805 Eighth avenue, and pawned for a like corresponding trifling amounts at the same place by the accused, was likewise found here and recovered, giving pretty clear proof that this latter burglary was committed by him. Officers Riley and Davis, of the Twenty-second precinct, arrested Carroll and recovered the stolen goods described.

CLEVER CAPTURE OF A FEMALE PICKPOCKET .-Yesterday morning quite an interesting case was brought before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market by officer McCullough, of the Twentieth precinct. The brought before Justice Dodge at the Jefferson Market by officer McCullough, of the Twentieth precinct. The officer appeared in court, having in charge a very neatly dressed lady of prepossessing appearance, who was arraigned on the charge of picking the pockets of four German laddes, who appeared in the court to enter complaints. From the statements of the ladies—Mrs. Doras Roth, of 327 East Thirteenth street; Mrs. Emily Eder, of 156 West Forty-fourth street; Mrs. Emily Eder, of 156 West Forty-fourth street; Mrs. Stethaimer, of 121 Hudson street; Hoboken, and Mrs. Rosenheim, of 428 Eighth avenue—it appears that the complainants and the prisoner were present yesterday morning at the funeral of Mrs. Stern, 98 Twenty-eighth street, when the room was quite crowded by friends of the deceased. Mrs. Roth suddenly felt a hand withdrawn from her pocket, and turning quickly observed the prisoner, Jane Bennett, acting in a suspicious manner. Seizing her she drew her to another room and charged her with picking her pocket. Bennett denied it indignantly, and immediately after five other ladies missed their portemonnaies. Mrs. Roth left the prisoner in charge of some of the victims while she called an officer. During her absence the ladies who were guarding her observed her shake her dress, and upon ordering her to change her position found the portemonnaies upon the foor. Miss Bennett, on being arraigned, denied the charge, and stated that her abode was on Eighth avenue, near Sixtieth street, where she had resided for some years with her mother. She was locked up and will have a hearing this morning.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.—The docket at Justice Dodge's court yesterday morning showed

at Justice Dodge's court yesterday morning showed forty-eight arrests during the previous night, nineforty-eight arrests during the previous night, nine-teen of which were on the charge of intoxication, twelve disorderly conduct and three larceny. John Mulholiand, aged sixteen years, was arraigned upon the charge of stealing from Butler's theatre, Broad-way, a number of gas brackets worth 224, which were found in his possession. He was committed for trial. Carl Diem, of 517 Eighth avenue, was ar-rested charged with violation of the Excise law by officer McCullough, and gave bail to answer at the General Sessions.

SUNDAY BUSINESS AT THE ESSEX MARKET POLICE COURT.—Thirty-three cases came up yesterday morning before Justice Mansfield jut the Essex Market Police Court. All were for being drunk and disorderly, showing that those of imbibing proclivides went it unusually strong on Saturday night in this police district, comprised of the Seventh, Teath, Eleventh and Seventeenth wards.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Nos. 1079, 283, 703, 1221, 1224, 721, 1060, 625, 235, 1191, 1165, 781, 983, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1265, 1263, 1265, 1267.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 6, 7, 31, 49, 80, 61, 68, 70, 71, 78, 83, 98, 106, 118, 120, 121, 125, 138, 145, 147, 151, 164, 155, 166, 157, 160, 163, 172, 187, 195, 200, 201, 202, 206, 212, 216, 241, 243.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. 986, 995, 1003, 888, 1006, 1006, 1007, 1008, 1000, 1010, 1011, 1012, 1013, 1014, 1016, 1016, 1017, 1018, 1018, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025, 1026, 1027, 1029, 1030.

PARENTAL TORTURE.—Dr. De Land and wife, of Adrian, Michigan, have been arrested for assault and battery upon their daughter Florence, a young woman. Her loud cries and screams were heard by the neighbors, who ran over to the dector's house and found the girl tied to a chair in a sitting posture, her arms and body being closely pinioned to the back of the chair. Her clothes were nearly torn from her body, and her father and mother were deluging her with water, while the girl screamed frantically and begged to be untied.